

help and later record with full data the results of their experiments.

TAUNGGYI, S. SHAN STATES,

BURMA.

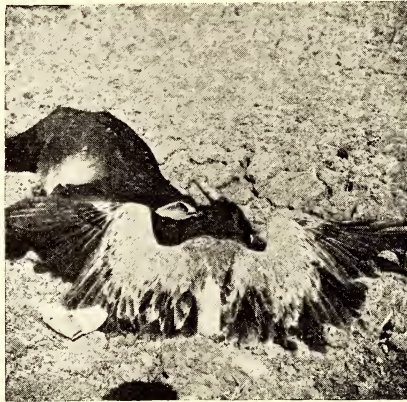
T. R. LIVESEY.

April 7, 1938.

#### XIV.—STRANGE ACCIDENT TO A VULTURE.

(With a photo).

A young friend of mine took three photos of a vulture which attacked a dying calf a few miles out of Bombay but apparently



was too venturesome and was caught by the head in the calf's mouth. Both were found dead together. He wants to know if it is a common occurrence.

21, RAVELIN STREET,

BOMBAY.

J. A. C. GREENWOOD.

March 16, 1938.

[Most unusual we believe.—Eds.].

#### XV.—OCCURRENCE OF THE LESSER ORANGE-BREASTED GREEN PIGEON (*DENDROPHASA BICINCTA BICINCTA*) AT KEAMARI, SIND.

On the 3rd January 1938 a Green Pigeon was shot at Keamari by D. Lyons, son of Lieut. G. Lyons, R.I.A.S.C.

The bird, thanks to Major W. J. Dixie, R.I.A.S.C., was brought to me by Lieut. Lyons himself the same day for identification and proved to be an adult female of the species named above. The bird was very fat and its plumage was in perfect condition.

It was obviously no 'escape'. The crop contained a number of freshly eaten pipal berries. The pigeon when shot was seated at the top of a pipal tree. The young shikari, who was using a .22 air gun, did not think at the time of looking carefully in the tree for other birds but says that a couple of days later he saw another bird in Keamari sitting at the top of a pipal tree.

About the 4th or 5th, yet another Green Pigeon, species not known, was seen seated at the top of a leafy tree in Karachi by a lady. So far as I am aware no others came to notice.

The Society very kindly examined the skin of the bird shot by young Lyons at Keamari and informed me that it had been correctly identified as *Dendrophas bicincta bicincta*.

Regarding its occurrence in Sind the Society writes, 'With regard to its distribution we can find no reference to its occurring so far west as Karachi. The *Fauna* gives its north-western distribution as follows:—'Northern India from the United Provinces along the Terai through the foot hills and adjoining plains to Eastern Assam, north of the Brahmaputra; Bengal and Bihar, but replaced in the extreme east by *praetermissa*.

It is difficult to ascribe any real reason for its occurrence at Karachi, but it is quite possible that the bird may have been driven southwards by the prevalent cold wave.'

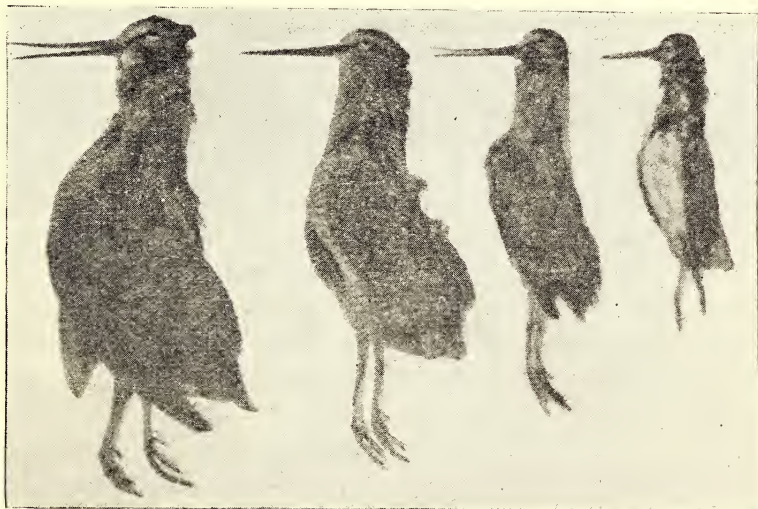
KARACHI.

February 2, 1938.

K. R. EATES,

F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

#### XVI.—WOODCOCK, WOOD SNIPE, PINTAIL SNIPE AND JACK SNIPE IN ONE DAY!



The enclosed photograph may be of some interest, as showing the relative sizes of Woodcock, Wood Snipe, Pintail Snipe and Jack Snipe. The respective weights were  $11\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  and 2 oz.